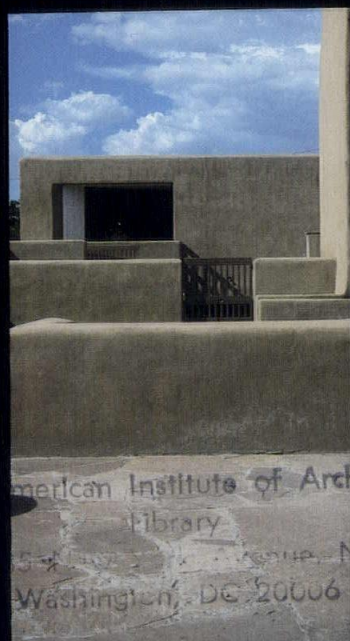


new mexico architecture

January-February 1985

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• vol. 26 no 1 •

jan. - feb. 1985 • new mexico architecture

In this issue:

1984! In 1949 Orwell wrote a prediction that 1984 would be a vastly different world than the one in which he and the rest of us then lived. It would be a world in which pigs ruled and man was enslaved. Well we all know that history didn't turn out that way, for which we are all grateful.

But in some ways 1984 was a year different. It was a year that saw the January/February issue of **New Mexico Architecture** magazine go onto the press, but didn't see it come off the press. For reasons too numerous, too confused, too personal and too complicated to list, **NMA** froze in place!

But now a firm commitment by a recently appointed Magazine Committee has thawed out the presses. This issue of **New Mexico Architecture** begins a revival of an old friend.

Even though the other pages in this issue of the magazine are those caught in the middle of the freeze, and are so dated, they say loud and clear that **New Mexico Architecture** and its architects are alive, well and productive.

We may have lost 1984 but we have not lost sight of 1985. With renewed energy, infused by an enthusiastic and vigorous magazine committee, we start again. We wish us luck!

Mildred Brittelle served this magazine so very well for almost twenty-five years. 1984, that bad year, saw Mildred retire. She was honored at the 1984 Annual Meeting of the New Mexico Society of Architects held in Albuquerque last fall in conjunction with the Western Mountain Region, A.I.A. Annual Conference. From this editor Mildred Brittelle is owed so much. Without her the many years of my co-editorship and then editorship would not have been. Thank you, Mildred.

Carleen Lazzell, a dedicated architectural historian and ardent fan of this magazine has taken up the task of Advertising Editor from Mildred Brittelle. I and the Magazine Committee wish her well. Welcome, Carleen.

JPC

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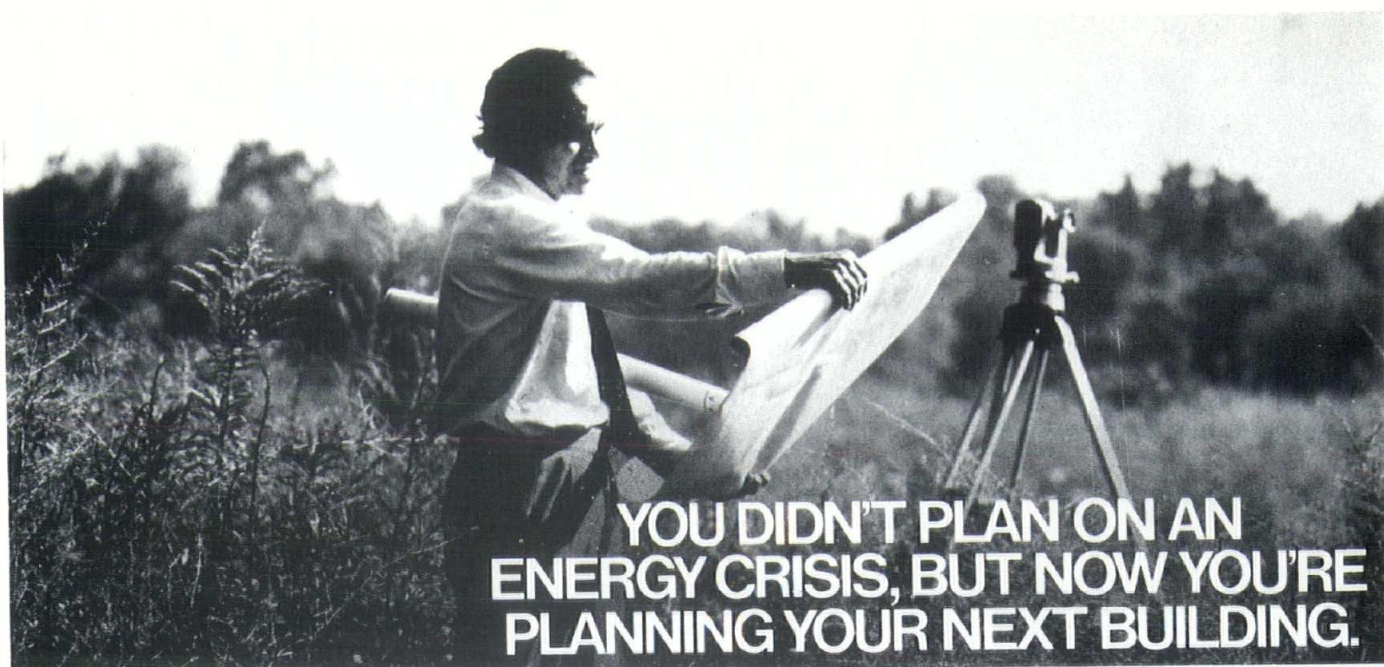
—Official Publication of the New Mexico Society of Architects, A.I.A.—

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YOU DIDN'T PLAN ON AN ENERGY CRISIS, BUT NOW YOU'RE PLANNING YOUR NEXT BUILDING.

Which building material will you use?

You've got energy shortages to think about. Air-conditioning costs. Heat gain through the long, hot summers. Heat loss in the winter months. Heating equipment costs. The whole set of energy-use factors suddenly has become critically important. The building material you use affects all of them.

Compare the energy conserving capability of masonry, for instance, with double-plate glass walls.

At 4:00 P.M. on a hot August day in Washington, D.C., the heat gain through a square foot of west-facing insulated brick and concrete block wall will be 2.2 Btus an hour.

The heat gain through a double-plate glass wall in the same location will be 173 Btus a square foot in an hour. A big difference.

Project this differential over 10,000 square feet of wall. You come up with a heat gain through masonry of 22,000 Btuh, while the heat gain through double-plate glass is 1,730,000 Btuh.

In the case of the masonry wall, cooling equipment with a two-ton capacity can handle the heat gain. But with the double-plate glass wall, about 143 tons of cooling capacity will be needed.

An analysis of a typical 10-story building shows that over its useful life, the air-conditioning cost for a square foot of our masonry wall will be about 23 cents. For the double-plate glass wall, it will be \$7.60.

It takes a lot of money to buy, install and create space for all the extra air-conditioning equipment

required by the double-plate glass wall. A lot of money and a lot of energy to run that equipment.

Compare the heat loss in winter. It has a dramatic effect on energy consumption and building operation costs.

Our masonry wall, for example, has a "U-value" of .12. The double-plate glass wall has a "U-value" of .55. (U-values are used to determine heat loss through one square foot of wall area in Btuh per degree Fahrenheit differential across the wall.)

This means that the masonry wall is about 450% more efficient, on the average, than the glass wall in reducing heat loss.

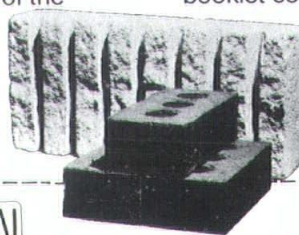
Over the useful life of the building, the heating cost per square foot of wall area for masonry will be about 30 cents. For double-plate glass, about \$1.38.

In a time of one energy crisis after another, masonry makes eminently good sense as a good citizen.

The masonry industry believes that the thermal insulating qualities of masonry are an important economic consideration to building designers, owners and investors, and all citizens.

Masonry walls save on air-conditioning and heating costs. And just as important, they are less expensive to build. The masonry wall we've described would have a 38% lower initial cost than the double-plate glass wall.

If you'd like to find out more, write to us and we'll send you a booklet comparing the thermal insulating qualities of masonry walls with double-plate glass walls, metal panel walls and pre-cast concrete walls.



International Masonry Institute

823 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

Please send the booklet comparing insulating qualities of masonry with other building materials.

Name _____

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MASON CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF NEW MEXICO

Opportunities and Restrictions of Southwest Regional Architecture are probed by panel of Architects at the AIA National Convention

"It's almost impossible to be a self-conscious regionalist" in architecture today, because "we must always look over our shoulder to see what other architects are doing," architectural historic and critic Reyner Banham today told nearly 100 architects attending a panel discussion at The American Institute of Architects National convention here.

Addressing the convention's program on "The Development of Southwest Regional Architecture," Banham was joined by a panel of architects and educators who probed a range of intellectual issues embracing regionalism. Panelists were Jeffrey Cook, AIA, professor of architecture at Arizona State University; Albuquerque architect Antoine Predock, FAIA; George Anselevicius, AIA, dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of New Mexico, and Michael Boyle, professor of planning at Arizona State University.

British-born Banham, currently professor of art history at the University of California at Santa Cruz, discussed what he termed "restrictive" and "liberative" architectural regionalism. In selecting certain regional styles (e.g., "Spanish Colonial" or "Pueblo Revival"), he explained that architects must accept "many restrictions" in their design.

On the other hand, "liberative regionalism" is a "privileged position" for an architect; it occurs when "something new is developed in a region before the rest of the world finds out about it." It must be culturally and visually in tune with the region, he added.

"Regionalism is an intellectually respectable issue that keeps coming back in architecture," observed Banham in opening the three-hour panel discussion, amplified with slide presentations.

In his presentation, Cook discussed "a bioclimatic approach to architectural regionalism" and how architects of the 20th century have responded to regionalism and climate. He examined various elements of Southwest regional architecture: persistence of the adobe tradition, thermal solutions, solar-control and shading devices, bold colors and textures, as well as transitional space between a structure's interior and exterior.

"In extreme climates like the desert, architects have the richest opportunity

to create the built environment," observed Cook. "If we can be responsive to climate, can we use bioclimatic responses to meet the expectation of architecture?" he asked in challenging architects to deal with heat via quality architecture.

"Southwest regional architecture should project content and spirit as a way of measuring ourselves against the extent of the land," said Predock in his slide show on pueblos and desert architecture. He said that landscape is a "metaphor for architecture."

The Southwest has the most pervasive regional architecture in the United States," noted Anselevicius. "It is wonderful as well as foolish," he added in illustrating examples via slides of New Mexico regional architecture.

The educator examined two main styles of architecture developed in New Mexico: a "territorial" style created by railroad and Army officials who sought to blend Indian adobe architecture with Victorian and the "Pueblo Revival" style.

Boyle explained how Arizona's regionalism differs from New Mexico's with its "rich architectural heritage." Arizona's vernacular architecture is not distinctive, but is flexible, he noted. He said that regionalism is usually imported—such as "Spanish Colonial" and "Mission Revival" from California to Arizona.

"There is no real regional architecture in Phoenix" with its "bungaloids" from southern California and its "high-tech" glass boxes that have produced "total architectural confusion" here, he said.

"As a matter of fact," Boyle concluded, "there is no real regional architecture in the United States except in New Mexico."

Two Energy Guides Published

Two new renewable energy and energy conservation publications are available to New Mexicans upon request.

"The Home Energy Guide", published by the New Mexico Energy Research and Development Institute (NMERDI) and distributed by the New Mexico Energy and Minerals Department, is designed for home, apartment and mobile home owners and renters. The booklet includes information about energy use in the home, heating in the home, cooling in the home, heating water, and home lighting and appliances. A special chapter is dedicated to renters.

The "New Mexico Solar Business Directory" 1983-1984, compiled by the New Mexico Solar Industry Development Corporation and the New Mexico Solar Energy Institute - NMSU, provides information about firms providing solar products and services in the state. The directory also contains valuable consumer information for individuals and businesses interested in purchasing solar equipment.

To obtain either or both of these publications call the Sun Dial 1 800-432-6782.

Fine quality design can make a home affordable

"The smaller the house gets," said President George M. Notter Jr., FAIA, today at the 116th national convention of The American Institute of Architects in Phoenix, "the more valuable the architecture becomes."

Notter along with Peter D. Herder, president of the National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB), Zane Yost, AIA, of Zane Yost & Associates, Bridgeport, Conn., D. Blake Chambliss, AIA, chairman of the AIA's Housing Committee, and program moderator Arthur C. Danielian, FAIA, of Danielian Associates, Newport Beach, Calif., addressed an audience of architects on the subject of "Housing America's People." Commenting on the fact that the size of the average house has decreased as its cost has increased, Notter observed that architects "need to convert past perceptions of what quality housing is by creating new designs that are smaller yet just as livable—and more affordable."

The AIA president predicted that as the size of the typical house drops below 1200 square feet in the near future, the role of the architect as a resource for the homeowner and home builder would become more important.

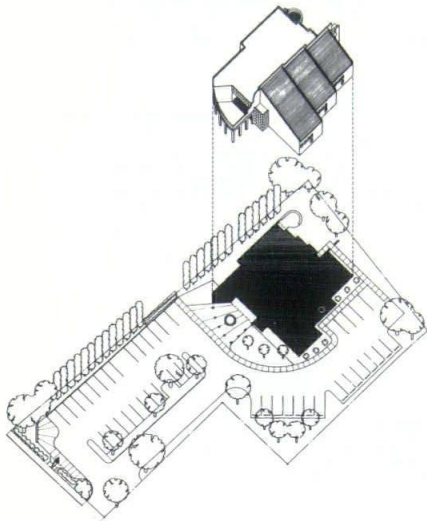
"Smaller units need to look larger," Notter explained, "multiple units need to give the owner a sense of privacy and personal ownership; the development of the entire site as an integrated unit can't be just an afterthought when lots get smaller and people are placed closer to one another."

At least as important as the actual design of the house itself, land use or the spaces in between, Notter observed, called for the professional skills unique to the architect. "We must add up the sum of the individual parts," Notter said, "and transform these into coherent, livable neighborhoods and communities."

Continued on page 15

Honor Award
Westwork Architects P. A.

Institutional/Public Building
N.M. Department of Human Services
Sandoval County Field Office



Department of Human Services
Sandoval County Field Office
Bernalillo, New Mexico

Client:

State of New Mexico
Department of Human Services

Architect:

Westwork Architects P.A.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Principals:

Glade Sperry Jr. A.I.A.
Lawrence W. Licht A.I.A.
Stanley G. Moore A.I.A.

Structural Engineer:

Chavez Grieves

Mechanical Engineer:

Four Seasons Engineering

Electrical Engineer:

Uhl & Lopez

General Contractor:

Building Contractors Inc.

Interior Design:

Westwork Architects P.A.

Photos:

Joshua Freiwald, San Francisco, CA
Douglas Kahn, Santa Fe, NM

Jury Comment:

A governmental office building, the project is free from the usual bureaucratic restraints, both visually and spatially. An interesting attempt to link traditional images with contemporary architecture. High ceilings and appropriate lighting provide a pleasant work environment.

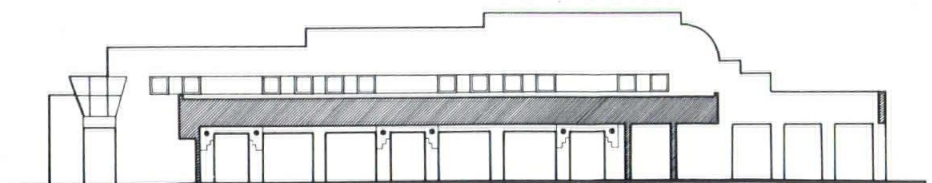
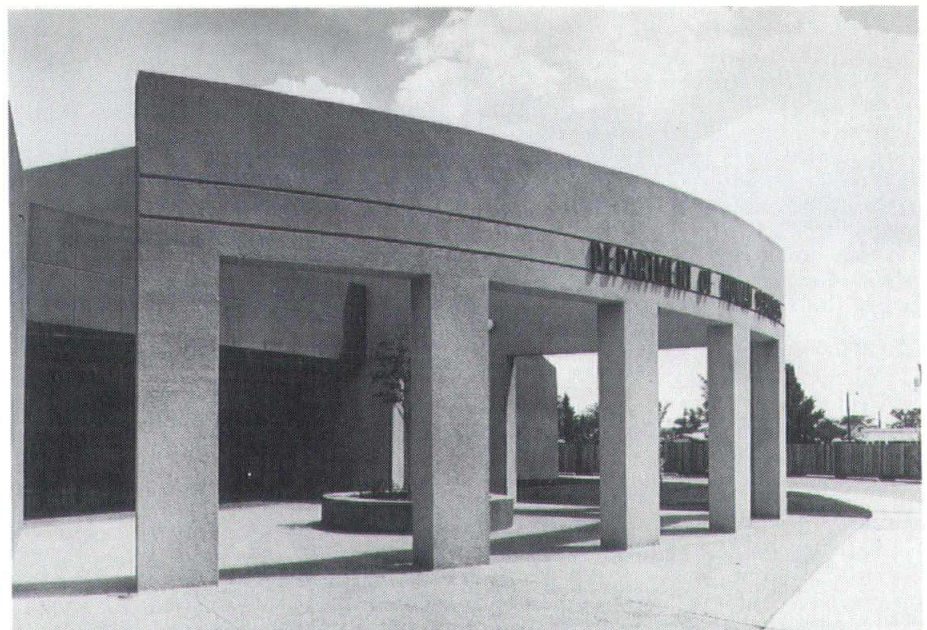
The site for this 7,000 sq. ft. building is located in Bernalillo, a small New Mexico town whose character is based on a mixture of styles, both regional and non-regional. This mixture includes traditional adobe, Pueblo revival, mission revival and commercial strip. Our design intention was to blend the spirit of this diverse mixture into a project which would be representative of the community it serves and its outlying areas. The immediate site environs include single family residences on the east, agricultural fields to the south and an auto junkyard and trailers to the north.

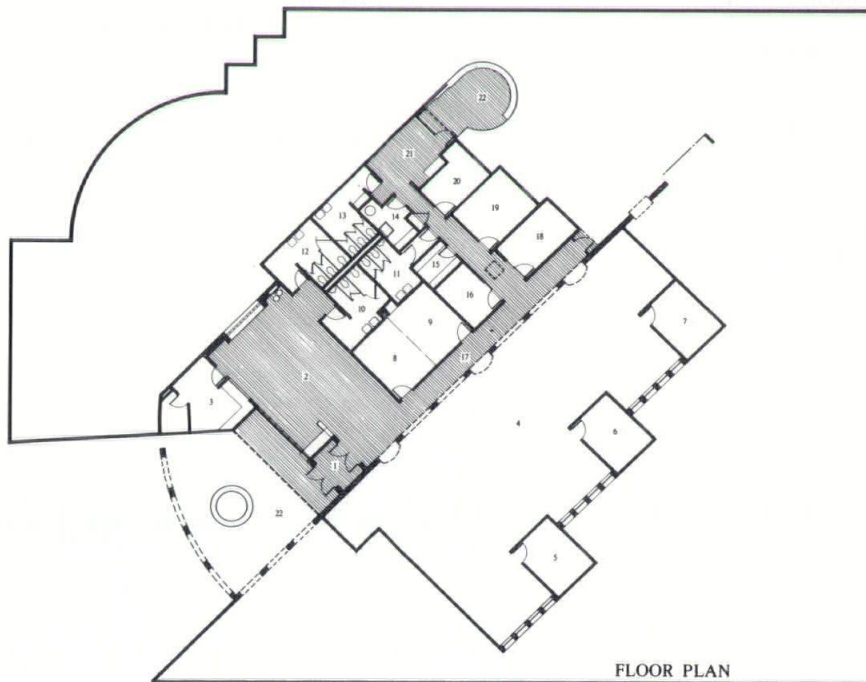
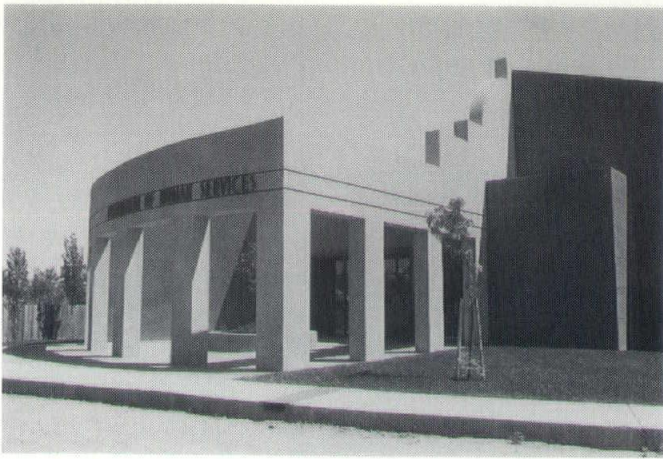
The approach to the project was to design a facility that provided a friendly, almost residential, atmosphere as a background to the building's function; to serve the disadvantaged through the agencies of financial assistance, social services and food stamp distribution.

In plan, the building is sliced through at the center by a continuous wall that defines the main circulation path that runs from west to east. This wall emerges at the front entry to define a small plaza and to represent a traditional **portal**, the symbol of welcome in Southwestern architecture. As it passes through the building, this wall becomes a series of arches that define the entries to each of the agencies. At the termination on the east side of the building, the wall forms an arch framing the employee entry to the building and a small employee's patio area. The north side of the central corridor houses all of the service and support areas as well as the public restrooms and waiting area.

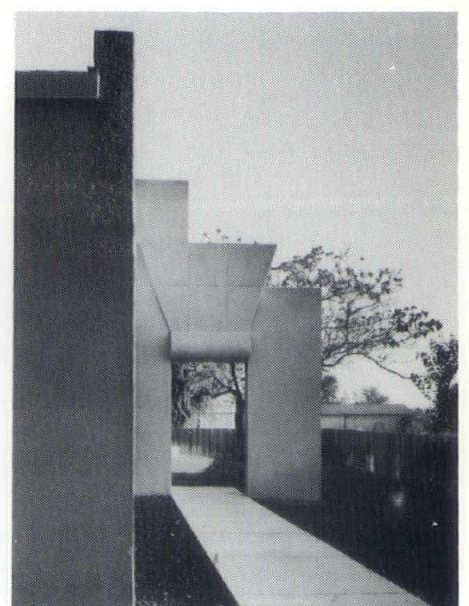
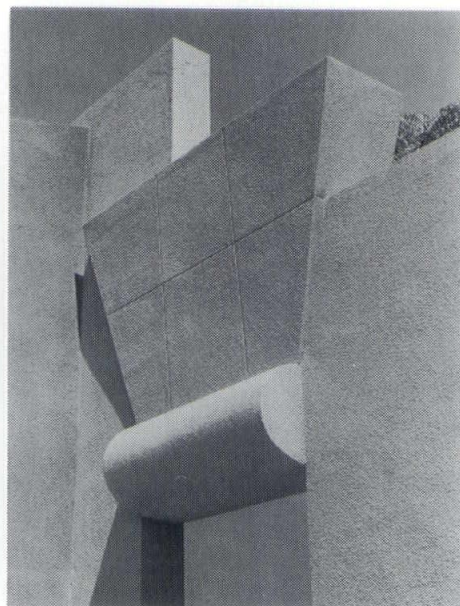
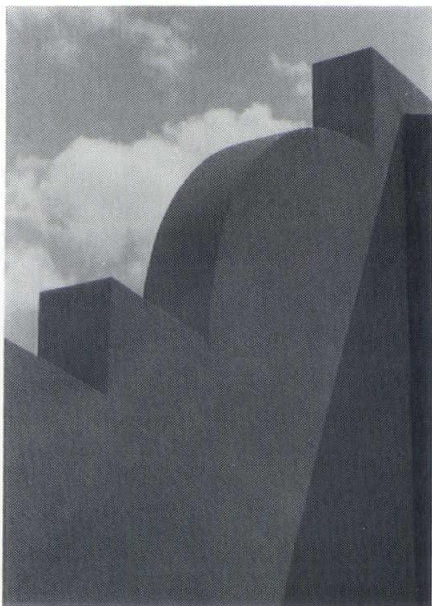
As specified by the client, the mechanical system for the project is gas fired heating and refrigerated cooling. In order to minimize the energy impacts, the project was designed with additional insulation in the roof and wall areas and was oriented so that a minimal number of openings face north so as to reduce heat loss and the west glazing is reduced to a minimum or heavily shaded to reduce heat gain. In addition, other energy strategies included provision of modulated natural lighting in the waiting and open office areas to reduce the building lighting load.

All areas of the building are accessible to the handicapped as clients of the facility are often partially or fully disabled.



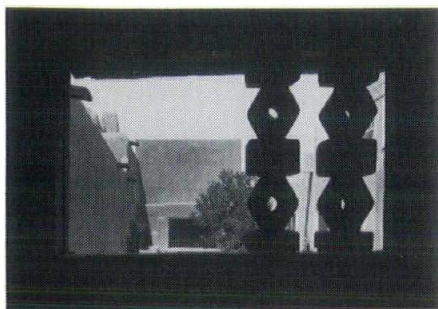


FLOOR PLAN



Honor Award
Edward Larrabee Barnes Assoc.
and Antoine Predock F.A.I.A.

Institutional/Public Building
Museum of Fine Arts Addition and Remodel
Santa Fe



Museum of Fine Arts
Addition and Remodel
Museum of New Mexico
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Client:

State of New Mexico

Architect:

Edward Larrabee Barnes Assoc.
New York, New York
Antoine Predock Architect F.A.I.A.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Principals:

Edward Larrabee Barnes F.A.I.A.
Antoine Predock F.A.I.A.

Project Architect:

Geoffrey Beebe

Structural Engineer:

Randy Holt & Associates

Mechanical Engineer:

Coupland/Powell/Moran Associates

Electrical Engineer:

Uhl & Lopez Associates

General Contractor:

John R. Lavis Gen. Cont. Inc.

Photos:

The Arkansas Office
Little Rock, AR

Jury Comment:

This important civic project blends new and contemporary gallery spaces with existing ones. The old building has been improved in quality by appropriate interventions and the new galleries, designed with clarity and sensitivity, provide without compromise an excellent background for artistic displays.

Completed in 1917 the Museum of Fine Arts has become a beloved architectural focus adjacent to the main Plaza in Santa Fe.

Over the years accreted alterations tended to compromise the original quality of the interior spaces while sections of the exterior became badly deteriorated. Functionally, administrative, collection storage and gallery areas were inadequate. Handicapped access was marginal at best.

In the new scheme, staff functions and collection storage were reorganized in the existing basement while expanded upper level gallery spaces were augmented by a northward new gallery extension which contains additional collection storage in its basement. An elevator was added at a pivotal location between old and new structures and provides handicap/ service access to all building levels.

In the original structure several generations of remodels tended to reduce light to the galleries by closing in glazed stairwells and covering skylights. These areas were restored and a baffled artificial lighting system was added to enhance exhibit lighting.

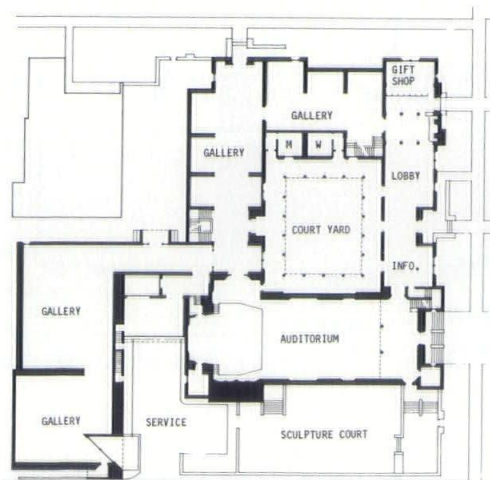
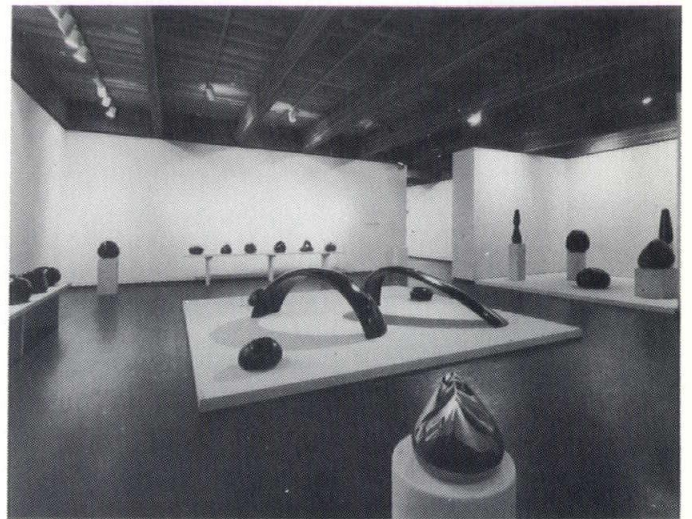
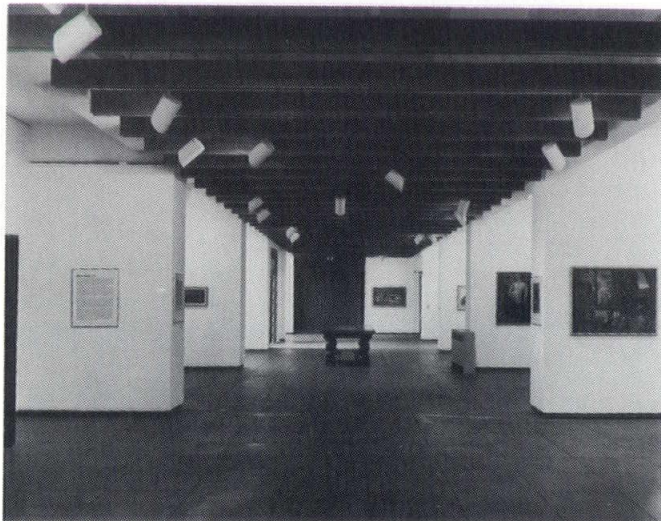
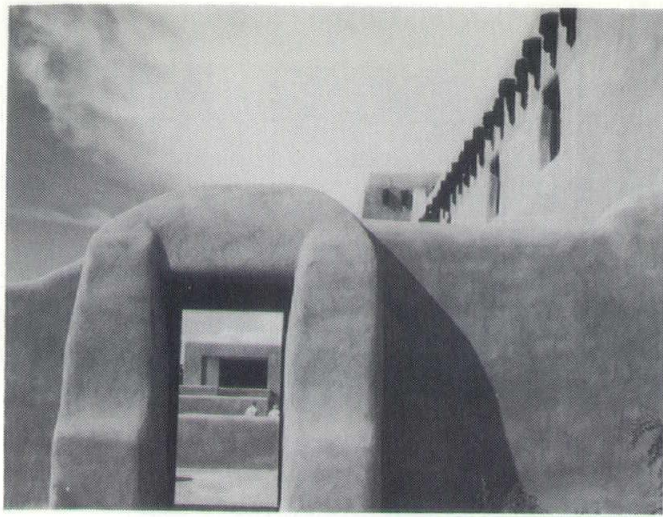
The new gallery addition provides much needed high-ceiling spaces and is the beginning of a 4 gallery "pinwheel" master plan to be completed if and when the existing structure to the north is removed. A new courtyard is created between the existing building, new addition and the historic Hewett House. On the west a sculpture garden replaces a service zone that has been shifted to a screened notch between old and new buildings.

The original building exterior has been completely restored, ranging from the polychrome chip carvings and replicated operable wood windows to replacement of deteriorated vigas and restuccoing.

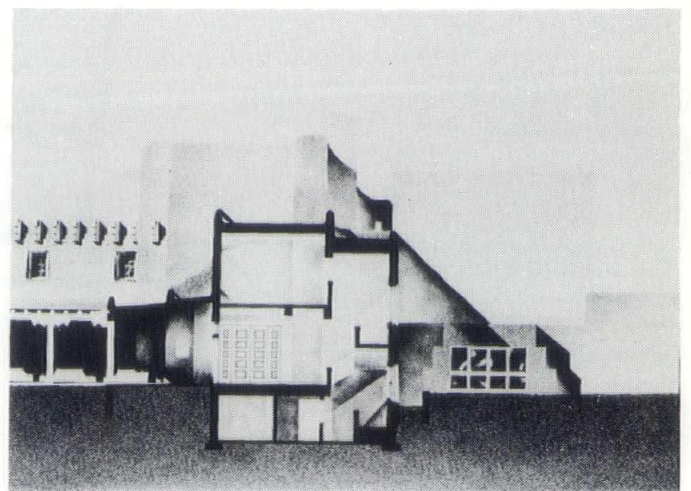
The new addition is intended to quietly complement the plasticity of the forms of the original building in a non-competitive way and integrate into the Historic District.

Full handicap access is now provided with the combination of ramps and elevator. The entire old building is now insulated and double glazed. Through opening of blocked skylights daylighting is enhanced. Overtly visual solar heating systems were discouraged because of Historic District constraints.





GROUND LEVEL/FLOOR PLAN



An in-town site was selected for its proximity to businesses and its potential as a new growth area. A property, including five buildings, was purchased and renovated on a two acre site. All were approximately 50+ years old and constructed of traditional adobe. The property was typically run down and in need of total site planning.

The eastern most building was converted to a garden setting. Renovation called for new sliding glass double paned windows to bring the gardens and entrance into relation with the interiors. The traditional lines were maintained and extended with the use of additional walls and exposed wood detailing. An overall landscaping masterplan included profuse planting and walls of moderate height to enclose the buildings into a compound design.

To address the space utilization of the building presented, the structure, a former residence, was completely gutted. Nearly all of the major walls were removed. Three bedrooms upstairs had walls removed and the entire space was left open for office usage. A portion of the floor was removed allowing a dramatic two story interior space to develop.

The addition of a solar greenhouse on the southwest was designed to be utilized as an additional conference area and supplies a passive solar assist for heating during the winter season. A reflective awning has been installed to control summer heat buildup.

The parking courtyard is paved with "Grasscrete" for beautification and to control water run-off. The original hardwood floors were refinished and older areas that were not repairable were covered with rubber tile.

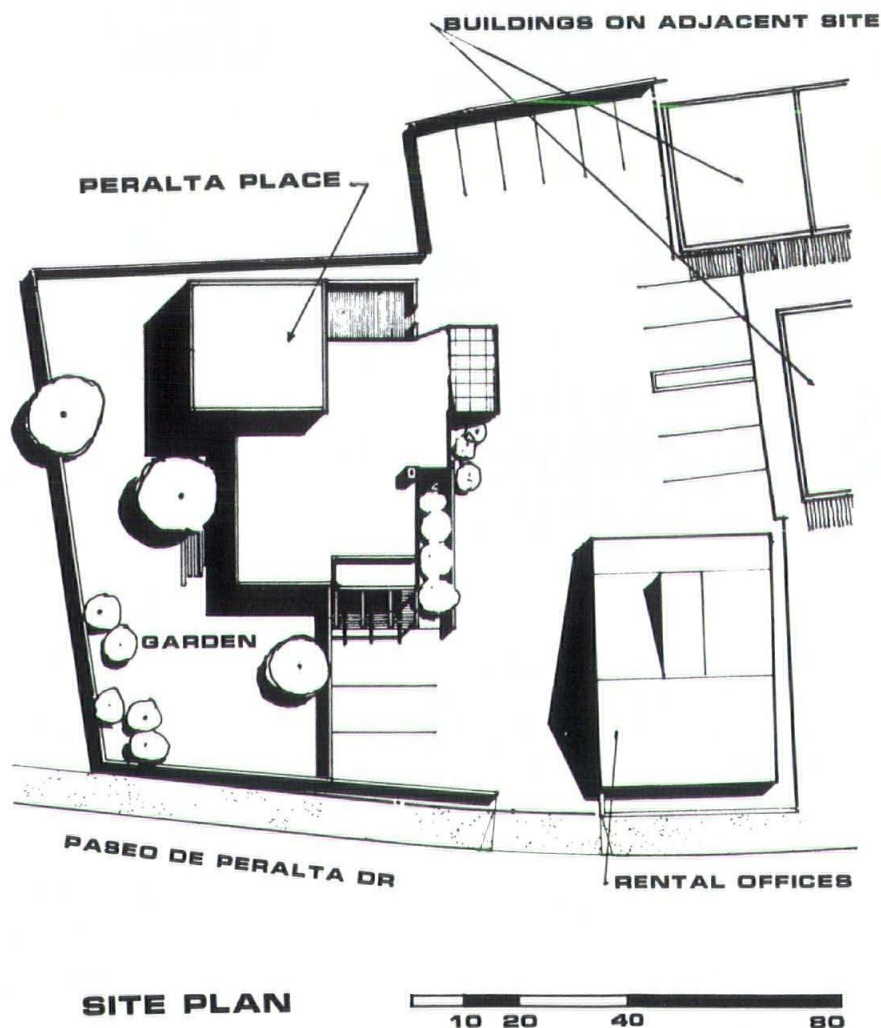
The rear portion of the building butts a fence, however, on the east side is an attractive enclosed garden. The building is completely accessible by three different entries for handicapped persons.

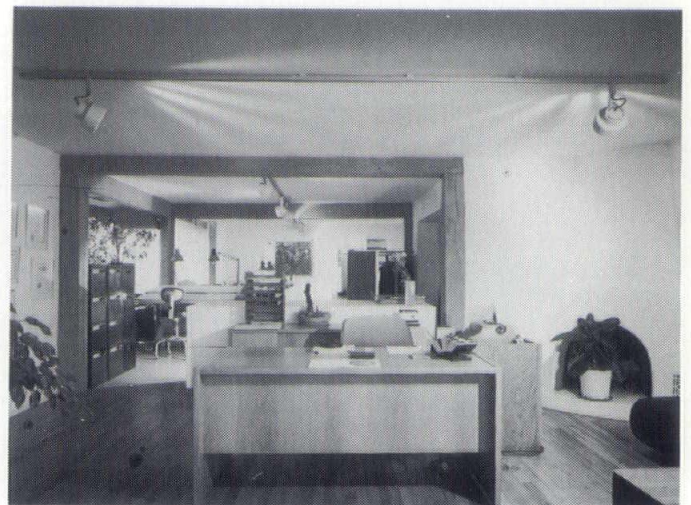
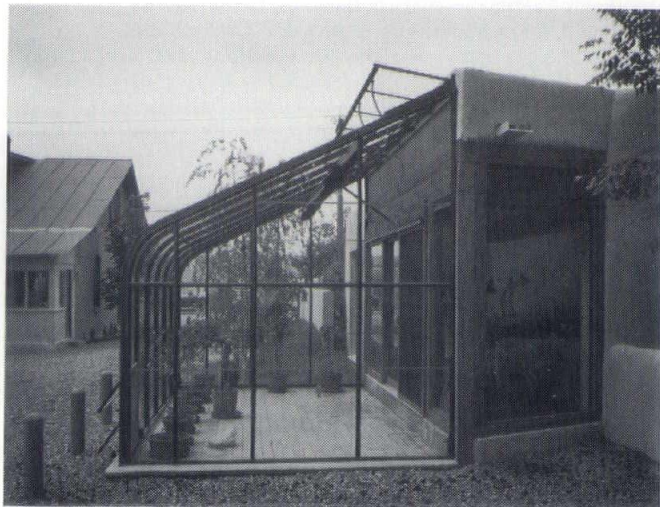
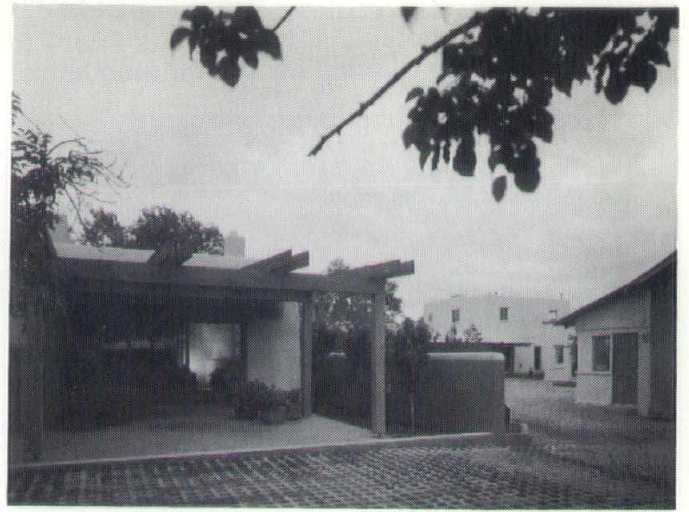
Peralta Place
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Clients:
Peralta Place Group
Architect:
Dorman/Nelson/Breen
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Principals:
Richard L. Dorman F.A.I.A.
Douglas M. Nelson A.I.A.
Laurence E. Breen A.I.A.
General Contractor:
Davis & Associates
Photos:
David Sullenberger
Commercial Photography Las Cruces, N.M.
Las Cruces, N.M.

Jury Comment:

Successful remodelling and additions to a small house, resulting in an office, whose interiors provide a cheerful, well lit and pleasant work environment. The forecourt and appropriate landscaping make for an inviting entrance to the remodelled building.





612 First Street Renovation
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Clients:

612 First Street Partners

Architect:

Van H. Gilbert Architect A.I.A.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Principal:

Van H. Gilbert Architect A.I.A.

Project Architect:

Donald C. Bartlett

Landscape Architect:

Bob Johns

Structural Engineer:

Randy Holt & Associates

Mechanical Engineer:

Four Seasons Engineering

Electrical Engineer:

Tierra del Sol Engineering

General Contractor:

General Builders Inc.

Photos:

James Brett
Tucson, AZ

Jury Comment:

A successful attempt to recycle an older building within the city and give it a new purpose. This project greatly enhances the quality of the existing building and its urban presence by the design of the new car entrance and new building entrance. A fine interior reusing and improving an existing skylight provides for a pleasant working environment.

The Owners wanted a permanent location in downtown Albuquerque close to the courthouse and close to fellow attorneys. They also wanted to demonstrate their interest in downtown by re-using an old downtown building, preserving a bit of Albuquerque's past.

OWNER REQUIREMENTS

- Renovate a vacant 15,000 sq. ft. warehouse for use as an aesthetically pleasing, functional, and energy efficient office complex.
- Design the office to accommodate two separate professional firms willing to share the main entry, reception area, and library.
- Design interior spaces and furnishings to project a conservative, stable, and modern image.
- Design within strict budget guidelines and design to reduce energy requirements.

DESIGN SOLUTIONS

Exterior

- The west facade was returned to its original 1919 form since it had local historic significance.
- The original painted brick on the west facade was cleaned and restored. The original crumbling brick and C.M.U. walls on the remaining three sides were stabilized and stuccoed because they were very weathered.
- The main entry to the building was defined by a carefully designed brick screen wall and an overhang to protect the entry.
- An entry arch with proportions similar to those of the building and of compatible brick was designed to tie the parking area to the building.
- To enhance the parking area in the downtown urban space, trees, and lawn were planted to provide a green belt for the tenants and passers-by.
- For handicap accessibility a ramp was incorporated into the main entry with egress from either the west or east ends of the building.
- A vented 1600 sq. ft. trombe wall was designed along the length of the south facade of the building incorporating operable windows and shading devices.

Interior

The interior of the warehouse was gutted and a functional interior plan was designed.

- Areas to be shared by both professional firms were centrally located.
- The focal point of the interior is the atrium reception lobby where an existing 8' x 16' skylight was reconstructed. To prevent excessive summer heat build-up the skylight is protected from direct summer sun.
- A large planter was designed to be located directly under the skylight mirroring the skylight dimensions.
- Reception desks for the 2 professional firms were located at either end of the shared atrium reception area.
- The existing mezzanine was cut back for a greater openness to the first level and the mezzanine became the centralized location for the shared library.
- The cut back mezzanine provided an 18' vertical space in the atrium.

Energy Efficiency

- A vented 1600 sq. ft. trombe wall along the length of the south facade provides 50% of the heating needs of the building through passive solar heat gain.
- The existing brick walls and C.M.U. walls serve as the heat collecting mass for the trombe wall.
- 3 levels of shading devices protect the trombe wall from the direct summer sun.
- All windows in the building, including windows in the trombe wall, allow for natural ventilation much of the year.
- The operable windows in the building are used as a relief for the direct-indirect air-conditioning system which uses only 15% of the energy required for a conventional refrigerated air-conditioning system.
- Windows provide natural daylighting in each office and 7 new skylights provide natural daylighting in the secretarial pool area. These skylights are shaded for summer.
- All windows were double glazed.
- An ambient indirect lighting system was designed into all offices and the secretarial pool area to provide supplemental light to the natural daylighting at 1.3 watts per square foot the ambient indirect lighting is lower in cost.
- All the energy saving features incorporated in the building design result in the use of only 30,000 BTU's per square foot per year. This is more than a 50% savings over a standard energy efficient office building which normally requires 75,000 BTU's per square foot per year.

Affordability, Notter continued, is not simply a matter of a home's first cost. The issue of affordability, Notter said, encompasses the operation of a house as well as its long-term use. Notter pointed to energy use as one key area in which an architect can design affordability into a home. "The placement of windows . . . can both maximize energy gain and open the house up to the outdoors and create a sense of space that would otherwise be lacking in a small structure."

Notter compared the recent evolution of today's automobile to what he foresaw to be the evolution of tomorrow's home. "Just as the nation's car makers have had to build smaller cars, we will probably have to build smaller houses during the foreseeable future. It is important to remember," Notter cautioned "that the public when confronted with the need for smaller cars demanded efficiency, quality and style just the same."

To achieve the affordable quality home, Notter saw the necessity of a close and creative partnership with America's homebuilders. "We in the building professions can't reduce interest rates or lower property taxes," Notter said, "but we can design and build homes that are efficient, flexible, livable, appealing and as affordable as possible within the constraints of current economic realities."

NAHB president Herder echoed Notter's sentiment that retaining the American dream of homeownership would require ever closer cooperation between architects and homebuilders. Herder added that homebuilders were becoming increasingly sophisticated in responding to rapidly shifting marketing constraints as they continued to meet the strong demand for new housing. This sophistication, Herder noted, was reflected in the fact that homebuilders

are increasingly using the specialized services provided by land use planners, interior decorators, landscape architects and architects.

"I see builders using more architects," Herder observed. "Many are dropping their in-house design staffs in favor of using architects directly."

Herder identified high interest rates as the number one threat to the homebuilding industry. "Every time the prime rises one per cent, two million Americans are priced out of the conventional market," Herder also pointed to the changes that have taken place in securing the necessary funds for homebuilders. "Today we're going to Wall Street for the money, not to our local savings and loan." Pension funds, Herder continued, represent another potentially rich source of financing.

In addition to developing and lobbying for common legislative priorities that affect the building industry, Herder challenged his audience to work with homebuilders in developing a national housing philosophy.

AIA Housing chairman Chambliss asserted that architects can "make a difference" in the nation's housing situation, especially as it affected those of low incomes and the elderly. The good news, he remarked, is that builders are increasingly using architects. The bad news is that the industry will never again see the cheap money and cheap land that fueled the post World War II housing boom.

UNM Architectural Student Receives Scholarship Award

The American Institute of Architects and The AIA Foundation have awarded

scholarships totaling \$117,400 to 175 students at 68 accredited U.S. and Canadian schools of architecture and to 2 intern-architects for 1984-85.

Michael E. Hill was the only New Mexican to receive a scholarship. He is a student at the University of New Mexico.

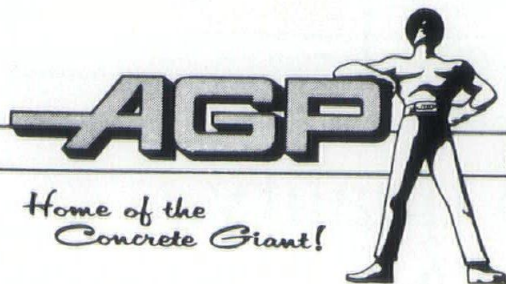
The 177 recipients were selected by the AIA Scholarship Committee, chaired by Van B. Bruner, FAIA, Had-don Township, N.J. Other committee members are Robert T. Mooney, AIA, Urbana, Ill.; Taylor R. Culver, AIA, Oakland, Calif.; Vickie Noteis, AIA, Kansas City, Kan., and Darrell Babuk, vice president of the Association of Student Chapters/AIA.

The AIA and the Foundation provide the annual awards to assist promising students in accredited first-professional-degree programs in the United States and Canada. This year's awards, ranging from \$500 to \$2,500, are based on the committee's evaluation of each student applicant's academic record, financial need, statement of purpose and recommendations by deans or department heads.

Scholarships are awarded to professionals for study or research beyond the first-professional degree and are based on the committee's evaluation of an applicant's proposed study or research program.

The scholarship program is supported through endowments to the AIA fund and annual donations to the AIA Foundation. In addition, two private corporations in the building industry provide annual gifts for special scholarships, administered by the Institute through the AIA Foundation: Knoll International, \$1,000, and Blumcraft of Pittsburgh, \$500.

For more information, contact: Amy Garfinkel, AIA membership services, (202) 626-7356.



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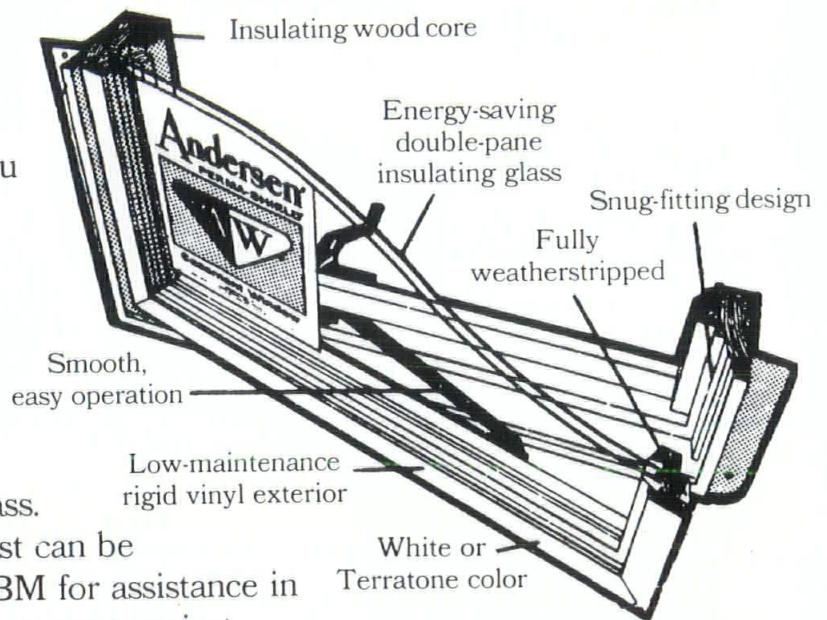
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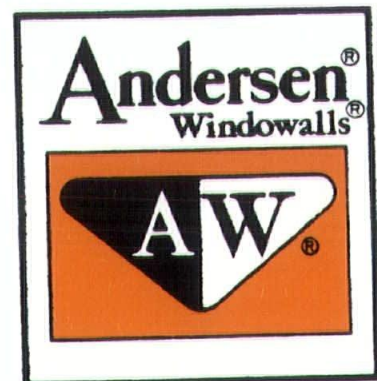
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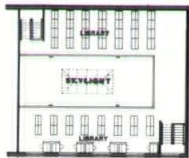
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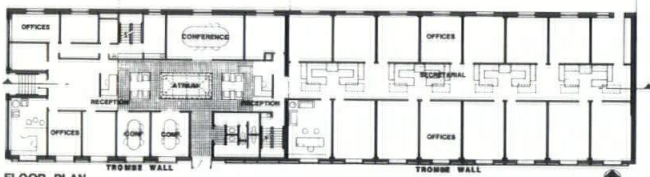
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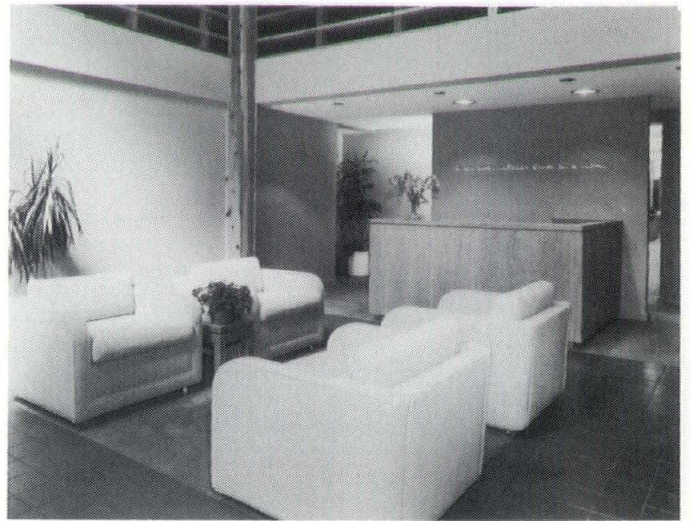
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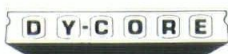


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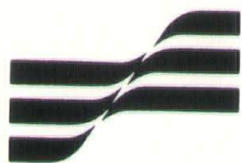
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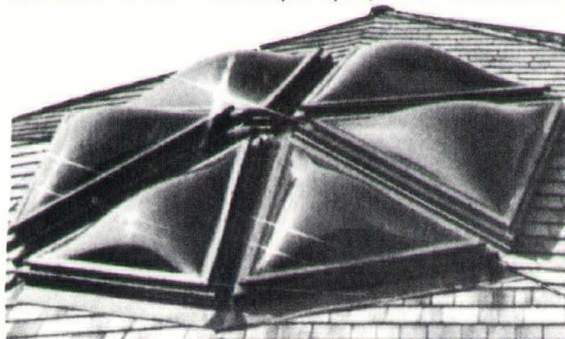
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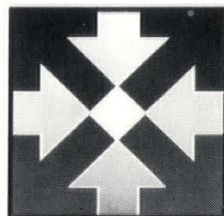
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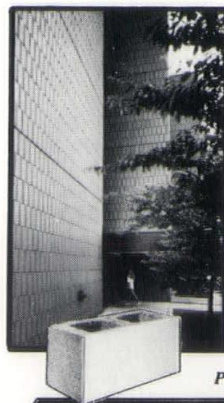


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